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10/603,981	06/24/2003	Charles E. Miller	WEYE120656/22193	3856
	<b>W. M.</b>		EXAMINER	
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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPT., CH 1J27			<del></del>	
P.O. BOX 9777			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_

6) Other:

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25 and 27 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 6-9, 14-15, and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klun et al. (6,762,339) in view of Chen et al. (6,261,679).

Klun discloses all aspects of the claimed invention with the exception of the blood absorbent enhancing agent being present in a first amount adjacent the first surface and a second amount adjacent the second surface. Klun discloses an absorbent structure 10, as shown in figure 1, comprising a first web 11 having a first surface 12 and a second surface 13. The first web 11 comprises fibers, as disclosed in column 7, lines 62-66. A blood enhancing agent is disposed within the first web 11 by coating the first surface, as disclosed in column 26, line 50, to column 27, line 3.

Chen teaches the application of an antimicrobial agent in an absorbent structure, as disclosed in column 2, line 43, to column 3, line 17. The antimicrobial agent is present in the absorbent structure in a gradient, as disclosed in column 15, lines 23-45,

which would result in a first amount of the agent adjacent a first surface of the structure and a second amount of the agent adjacent the second surface of the structure.

It would therefore be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide the antimicrobial agent in the absorbent structure of Klun in a gradient, as taught by Chen, to provide a greater antimicrobial activity to one surface.

With respect to claim 2, the total amount of blood enhancing agent is 1.5% based on the weight of the fibers, as disclosed in column 26, line 52, to column 27, line 1.

With respect to claim 3, the blood enhancing agent is lactic acid, as disclosed in column 7, lines 38-39.

With respect to claim 6, the total amount of blood enhancing agent is 1.5% based on the weight of the fibers, as disclosed in column 26, line 52, to column 27, line 1.

With respect to claims 7 and 8, the web comprises cellulose, as disclosed in column 8, lines 13-16, which functions as a superabsorbent material.

With respect to claim 9, the absorbent structure 10 further comprises a second web 15, as shown in figure 1.

With respect to claim 14, Klun discloses an absorbent structure 10, as shown in figure 1, comprising a first web 15 having a density, and a second web 11 comprising fibers and a blood enhancing agent, as disclosed in column 7, lines 18-39.

With respect to claim 15, the blood enhancing agent is lactic acid, as disclosed in column 7, lines 38-39.

With respect to claims 24 and 25, the second web comprises cellulose, as disclosed in column 8, lines 13-16, which functions as a superabsorbent material.

Claims 4-5 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klun et al. (6,762,339) in view of Chen et al. (6,261,679), and further in view of Terao et al. (6,013,252).

Klun, as modified by Chen, discloses all aspects of the claimed invention with the exception of the blood enhancing agent further comprising sodium lactate.

Terao teaches the application of both lactic acid and sodium lactate to an absorbent structure, as disclosed in column 7, lines 42, 44, and 63-64. The application of these alone or in combination are disclosed in column 7, lines 46-48, as equivalent applications by Terao.

It would therefore be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide the absorbent structure of Klun with sodium lactate, since its application in combination with lactic acid is taught by Terao as being an equivalent application.

Claims 10-13, 18-23, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klun et al. (6,762,339) in view of Chen et al. (6,261,679), and further in view of Jones et al. (US 2003/0236511 A1).

Klun, as modified by Chen, discloses all aspects of the claimed invention with the exception of the composition and density of web 15. Klun discloses in column 8, lines 40-54, that web 15 is a liquid permeable sheet of non-stick material, but remains silent as to the materials comprising the sheet, or the density of the sheet.

Jones discloses an absorbent structure comprising first and second webs, as described in paragraph [0021]. The webs provide a suitable absorbent structure for a bandage. Since Klun discloses the absorbent structure is a bandage, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to construct the web of Kun from the structure taught by Jones to provide a suitable multi-layer absorbent bandage.

With respect to claims 10 and 23, Jones discloses in paragraph [0021] that the web comprises cellulose.

With respect to claim 11, Jones discloses in paragraph [0022] that the web is compressed.

With respect to claim 13, Jones discloses in paragraph [0021] that the web includes superabsorbent.

With respect to claims 18 and 19, Jones discloses on page 5, Example 2, that the web comprises thermoplastic fibers which function to provide wet strength.

With respect to claims 12, 20, 22 and 27, Jones discloses in paragraph [0021] the density of the first web is 0.2 g/cc, and density of the second web is between 0.25 and 0.4 g/cc.

#### Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Application/Control Number: 10/603,981

Art Unit: 3761

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to C. Lynne Anderson whose telephone number is (571) 272-4932. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tanya Zalukaeva can be reached on (571) 272-1115. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Art Unit: 3761

( MA cla May 14, 2006

TATYANA ZALUKAEVA SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER